Although the design and color of the cover are new, the titles, number and order of the chapters are identical with those of the first edition. None of the chapters has been extensively rewritten. A small number of illustrations have been replaced or deleted; several new ones have been added. The most extensive changes are in Chapter 6, in which the new laryngeal illustrations are a significant improvement, and in Chapter 9, to which four charts covering tracheotomy care have been added. A section of mediastinoscopy, consisting of one short paragraph, one illustration, and one reference, has been added to Chapter 10. A few additional references have been added to the bibliographies at the ends of some of the chapters.

Despite the inadequacy of the changes, we are indebted to Dr. DeWeese and to Dr. Saunders for providing us with the best available American otolaryngology text for medical students and general practitioners. Current owners of editions one or two need not replace them. Anyone seeking a good, basic otolaryngology text would do well to consider the new edition of DeWeese and Saunders. It is the hope of the reviewer that the fourth edition will be adequately revised.

CHARLES P. LEBO, M.D.

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PEDIATRIC THERAPY—Third Edition—Harry C. Shirkey, B.S. (Pharm.), M.D., F.A.A.P. (Editor), Director, The Children's Hospital of Birmingham, Alabama; Professor and Director, Division of Clinical Pharmacology, Department of Pediatrics, and Associate Professor, Department of Pharmacology, Medical College of Alabama, Birmingham, Alabama; Professor and Chairman, Department of Pharmacology, Samford University, Birmingham, Alabama; Member, Revision Committee, and Chairman, Pediatric Panel, Pharmacopeia of the United States. The C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. (63103), 1968. 1294 pages, $25.00.

Almost any physician who treats children needs a textbook devoted exclusively to pediatric therapy. Currently two such books are available. One of these, *Pediatric Therapy*, Harry Shirkey, editor, is now in its third edition. The book is divided into the traditional categorical arrangements of diseases (respiratory system, blood, genitourinary system, etc.), and the principles and all practical details of a complete therapeutic regimen are set forth. In addition, there are more general chapters which deal with drug treatment, drug reactions, treatment of symptoms, etc., an extensive table of poisons and their treatments, and a very extensive table of recommended drugs and dosages. Since there are 89 contributing authors, it is not surprising that the end result is a bit uneven in quality; however, most of them succeed in presenting a practical and complete approach to the delivery of care to sick children. The presentations benefit from very liberal use of illustrative figures and lists of pertinent references.

Since the decision for most physicians who treat children will not be whether to buy such a book but, rather, which one should be bought, some comparison with its main competitor, *Current Pediatric Therapy*, Drs. S. S. Gellis and B. Kagan, editors, seems appropriate. In general, these books are similar, with a few distinct differences. The Gellis-Kagan book deals solely with specific disease entities and lacks the extensive discussions of general care given in the first section of the Shirkey book, and also does not make use of illustrative figures. On the whole, the Gellis-Kagan book is more scholarly in its approach to specific diseases, while the Shirkey book places more emphasis on the practical details of total patient care.

If one has the second edition of the Shirkey book, enough new information is not offered in the third edition to justify its purchase. However, compared to the first edition, there are enough new and/or significantly revised chapters so that it could be replaced with the third.

RODERIC H. PHIBBS, M.D.

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MONOCLONAL AND POLYCLONAL HYPERGAMMAGLOBULINEMIA—Clinical and Biological Significance—Jan Gösta Waldenström, Head of the Department of Medicine in Malmö at the University of Lund. Vanderbilt University Press, Nashville, Tenn. (37203), 1968. 223 pages, $6.95.

This book is a compact exposition of the disorders of immunoglobulins by a most distinguished clinician. As in most of his publications, it is written in an informal, chatty style, in which he allows access to his thoughts, most of which are born out of long and extensive clinical experience. Throughout the book, the author leans heavily on this experience and presents a large amount of case material. Although he constantly refers to the available literature, it is his data which shapes his thinking. This is probably the book's greatest strength. It is also probably its weakness in that a large body of clinical material on these disorders from other centers is summarized only briefly.

The book covers the following materials. The nomenclature of the gamma globulins; the nature of (M) components and so called paraproteins; the clinical importance of monoclonal vs. polyclonal hypergammaglobulinemias; the diagnostic importance of the estimated sedimentation rate; the incidence of the monoclonal disorders of multiple myeloma macroglobulinemia, etc.; some discussion of the metabolic problems of these disorders; a brief section on cryoglobulins; an important discussion of monoclonal essential hypergammaglobulinemia and material on polyclonal hypergammaglobulinemias including autoimmune diseases, purpurahypergammaglobulinemia, circulating anticoagulants and sarcoid like disease. The book ends with a section on the etiology and metabolic aspects of monoclonal disease which includes some of the author's thoughts on malignant disease in general.

The chapter on the nomenclature is somewhat out of date and the new information on IgG subclasses is not included. Further, the current concepts of heavy chain disease i.e., proteins which are more than just a Fc fragment and are probably heavy chains with large areas of Fd fragment deletion were not available at the time of his writing. The author's discussion of the term paraprotein and the evidence for and against it are timely. He favors the concept that M components are antibody molecules which we must find the antigen. He devotes an entire chapter to the problem of incidence and etiology of these disorders. This information has been unavailable (in the form presented) and as such is worthy of the reader's attention. The chapter on metabolic problems was disappointing in that no discussion of the role of the kidney in the catabolism of gammaglobulin and Bence Jones proteins was included. This is an important subject which has direct bearing on the etiology of myeloma renal disease. The discussion on hypercalcemia, however, is more to the point and raises the question of the presence of a calcium mobilizing factor in these patients.

The information provided about a monoclonal essential hypergammaglobulinemia as a clinical problem is important in this day. The availability of potent drugs which, when indiscriminately used on patients who have not had myeloma, can cause severe and fatal iatrogenic disease. The existence of, and criteria for, diagnosis of